

COHN BROS.  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Heavy Honey Comb Bath Towels 18 x 36 at 8 1-3c each.  
Turkish Bath Towels, bleached and unbleached at 10c each.  
100 dozen Fancy Turkish Bath Towels at less than cost.  
Damask Towels at 8 1-3 cents and upwards.  
Linen Huck Towels at 6 1-4 cents and upwards.  
Everything we have in towels is included in this sale.  
All Linen, Fringed Table Cloths with Colored Borders, 2-1-2 yards long, at 75cts. each.

Fine genuine linen, bleached Damask Tablecloths, Colored Borders, Napkins to match, at \$2.40 per set.

All Linen White Damask, Tablecloths, with 12 Napkins, at \$2.25 per set.

Our entire stock of Fine Damask sets and lunch cloths of every description is included in this sale at bare cost, without reserve.

50 pieces of Damask Scarfing Linens, fresh, new goods, beautiful designs, at bare cost.

Stamped and plain Tray Cloths, Dresser Scarfs, Splashes, etc. Everything of this character is included in this January Linen sale.

Towelings and Crashes of every kind and variety are offered at bare cost in this Linen sale.

COHN BROS.  
116 and 118 MAIN STREET.COHN BROS.  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

OUR January Linen Sales for the past eight years have been special features, but this season we have extraordinary bargains to offer patrons.

As usual, we cut Table Linens into convenient lengths, as they are easier handled and examined in that shape. Everything in our

## JANUARY LINEN SALE

GOES AT

Actual Cost or Less Than Cost!

This Sale includes Everything in Table Linens of every kind and variety. Nothing is reserved or held back. Our entire stock of Napkins, from the Cheapest to the Very Best, is in this Sale.

COHN BROS.,  
116 and 118 Main St.COHN BROS.  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

White Crotchet Bed Quilts at 85 cents.  
Full Size White Crotchet Bed Quilts at 90 cents each.  
Extra Heavy Full 10-4 White Bed Quilts at \$1.10.  
Chenille, Tapestry, Velvet and Velour table covers in all sizes are included in this sale at less than cost.

Our entire stock of Sorims at Cost.

4-4 Bleached Muslin at 5 cents per yard.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Muslin at 8 1-13c.

4-4 Brown Sheeting at 5 cents per yard.

Lace Bed Sets at Bare Cost.

Striped and Check Nainsook at 6 cents per yard.

Our entire stock of fine Imported Marseilles Quilts at bare

Cost.

Good Bed Comforts at \$1, \$1.20 and \$1.60. All less than cost.

India Draperies, choice new designs, at bare cost.

## CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Every garment in our Cloak Department of every description, from the Cheapest Wrap to Best Alaska Seal Garment is offered at a Great Sacrifice.

COHN BROS.  
116 and 118 MAIN STREET.

## A NOTED EXPLORER

A Herald Correspondent Talks  
With Dr. Glaser.

HIS EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA

Disguised as a Priest and Performing the  
Duties of One, He Faces  
Unfold Perils

(Special Correspondence of SUNDAY HERALD.)

XII.

I have written so much of my own travels that now I will give my readers a change, and tell them of a visit I had from Dr. Edward Glaser, the famous Arabian traveler. I heard that he was stopping at the Grand hotel, on his way to Arabia, and thinking it would be interesting for Americans to hear about his travels, at the same time to become acquainted with this noted man, I sent him word that I would call on him as a correspondent for THE SALT LAKE HERALD, and requested an interview. The courteous gentleman responded in person, as he would not allow a lady to come to him. The doctor is a medium-sized man, with black hair and beard and a sparkling eye that, while he speaks of his travels, betrays the enthusiasm that sustains him in his work. His life among the barbarians has not in any way influenced his gentlemanly and courteous manners.

DR. EDWARD GLASER was born in the hop district of German Bohemia in 1853 and is therefore only thirty-six years of age. He graduated at the German Polytechnicum in Prague and is a professor of science. As a child he possessed a great desire to visit Arabia and when a boy he began with a steady will to study the Arabic language preparatory for his expected trip. In 1873, when a student in the Polytechnicum, he went to the geographical congress in Paris on foot, because he had not the means to pay his fare. He arrived there in pretty bad condition, but was fortunate enough to be seen by one of his professors at the Polytechnicum who gave him enough money to save him from want while in the great city, and when the congress was over the young man made his way home on foot again. In 1876 and 1877 he served in the Austrian army and then went to Vienna to conclude his studies at the Oriental academy, the Polytechnicum and at the university. Up to 1880 he was assistant at the astronomical observatory in Vienna, and during this time was constantly increasing his knowledge of Arabic and the Arabians. For this same purpose he went to Tunis to obtain personal knowledge of the natives and took part in the war between Tunis and France.

AS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

He made extensive trips through Tunis and was the first European explorer in Kairuan, then one of the holy cities, but now profaned. His way to Egypt and arrived there on the 8th of February, which was the day on which Arabi Pasha started his famous rebellion. Dr. Glaser took part in many of the battles during the rebellion and was one of those who escaped from Alexandria during the massacre. After the battle of Tel-Ekhar, in which he also fought, he left Egypt for Arabia.

In Arabia he came out with great obstacles. A European traveler had just been killed there, which caused trouble between England and Turkey. The Turks would not admit the explorer into the country and he succeeded in reaching Sana, the capital of Yemen, only by disguise as a priest. In Sana he was kept a prisoner for a whole year, when the Austrian government succeeded in getting him free. Dr. Glaser relates the killing of the unfortunate European traveler Langer as characteristic of the Arabians. Langer was taking a bath in a creek not far from English Aden. He had left his clothes and his gun at the border of the creek. All at once his own camel drivers took his gun and shot him, and while the wounded man was turning over in the water and shouting

"AH! AH!" WHICH MEANS MERCY, the bandits rushed upon him and finished the murder by piercing him with their spears. The whole tribe of the vicinity then came and distributed among themselves the little property which Langer had.

During his imprisonment in Sana, Dr. Glaser was never idle. He founded an observatory and by his shrewdness got all the information from the Bedouines that he

thought he needed for his future work. In 1883 he made several expeditions through Yemen, the first one with four Turkish battalions, which he accompanied on their war trip against an "infam" and a religious authority. Looking for old monument inscriptions, Glaser was often forced to leave his camp and go into places occupied by the enemy which made the trip very dangerous for him. The first evening in camp he took supper with one of the four battalion commanders. All at once

BULLETS FLEW INTO THE CAMP just as a soldier was setting the table for supper. "Halt!" said the major to Glaser, "continue eating, I must go out." He soon disappeared with two companies into the darkness, and a few minutes later the loud clatter of guns was heard, and soon after the major with his troops returned, carrying eight or ten heads pierced on their swords. Such scenes repeat themselves almost regularly. Very often Glaser is surrounded by the enemy and is forced to fight his Turkish friends, but his own head was safe so long as he remained in camp, while they were out, and he made no attempt to defend himself.

The second trip was to two independent tribes, the Paklis and Haschids, who were the two most dangerous in Arabia. They have a FAVORITE WAY OF KILLING PEOPLE by undermining their abodes and blowing them up with gun powder. The first trip was at war and it was at considerable cost in money and at the risk of his life that the intrepid traveler could go from one to the other. Glaser relates his third trip in the following language: "I went to the land once occupied by the Queen of Sheba, and here I encountered the utmost difficulties. I left Sana disguised as a Mohammedan priest and after crossing the lands of the Bedouines I reached the famous dam of Marib, everywhere preaching, marrying couples, and so on. My real object was to get rid of so many that could watch my movements. The Emir with whom I lived was won over by my friend and protector through bribery."

IN THE LAND OF THE SHEHRAITES

I found many old inscriptions, very valuable for the history of that country. When my work was finished I wanted to return to Sana. Meantime however the Bedouines had found out that I was a priest and stationed sentinels at every post so as to capture me. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Emir, twelve men and myself, set out for Marib. We tied camels around the hocks on our animals to keep them from making any noise, and left the place, going in the opposite direction from which we intended. The day before the Emir had all the strangers in the place, six in number, arrested and locked up in his house as they could not go ahead and had surrounded me. I turned around and a little way we made a circle around the place and got on the right track. We marched through the desert so as not to pass through the land of the Al-Jahams, who were enemies of the Emir and had sentinels, from fifty to sixty men, at every point that was passable. We caught one Jahamite and

THREATENED TO KILL HIM.

If he did not promise to lead us and protect us on our trip. At 3 o'clock in the evening, while passing through a cañon, a volley of shots was fired at us. My protectors all ran away. My mule was tired and would not turn around. I had to dismount and throw myself flat on the ground, and kept shooting off my revolver to keep the several Jews and Turks from being seen in a rebellion that broke out against the Turkish government. Dr. Glaser is now on his fourth trip to Africa, before the end of the year. He is a member of the German Society of Sciences and Arts in Prague.

VERONA E. POLLOCK.

Prague, Dec. 30, 1891.

DELICIOUS HOT BEVERAGES.

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## THE HERALD CABINET

Unique and Singular Things of  
Various Kinds.Curious and Interesting Facts in Nature, Art  
and Science—An Intellectual  
Museum.

A writer estimates that during the period of twenty years, from 1867 to 1886, inclusive, there were granted in the United States 233,716 divorces for divorce. The number in 1867 was 9,937. The increase during the twenty years was steady and rapid, the number for the last year of the period being 35,335, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the twenty years. The population of the United States increased during the same period about 60 per cent. Only four states in the Union, not considering South Carolina, where no divorce law exists, show a decrease in their divorce figures. Of the 233,716 divorces granted in the United States for the twenty years specified, 216,178 or 92.5 per cent of the whole, were granted to wives on their petitions for divorce from their husbands, and 17,538 were granted husbands for the alleged fault of their wives, being 7.5 per cent of the whole number; that is to say, in the proportion of nearly two to one, it is the wife who seeks a divorce.

I WAS A FRAUD.

making out I was a priest, etc., when I was not. The Jahamites would not break his word to me and said: "First you kill me and then do with him as you want." Thereupon they took hold of him, when a number of Jahamites who were present began to defend him. A fight ensued, which was suddenly stopped by an old sheik. It would be a crime, he cried, to hurt these people. The Emir of Marib is my friend, and all those with him are under my protection. He then disappeared, but before he had told me to leave as fast as I could. The people were dumb for a moment, and we took advantage of their discomfiture to escape. We escaped into the land of the Jahamites, where we would have been murdered by the three tribes, who pointed his forehead black and shouted "ah, a wrong has been done to the Emir. The Jahamites, feeling that their Emir had been disgraced by the ill treatment of one of their number, immediately forgot their grievance toward the Emir of Marib and me, and so rendered us safe. I entered Sana again on horseback and dressed as a priest, feeling victorious, as it was from here that I had been sent out to inform the people of my disguise. There was great indignation and excitement among the people when they saw me, because they felt that

THEIR RELIGION HAD BEEN DISGRACED.

but I felt safe as I knew I had the protection of the Emir of Marib, and rode through the whole town to his house, so as to punish them for their betrayal."

GLASER'S MAIN TASK IS TO MAKE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS IN ARABIA.

Glaser's main task is to make topographical surveys in Arabia. He also pursues archaeological studies there. It is the latter that won for him the most lasting fame. Whole chapters of Arabian history have been furnished by him. In the greatest work which he published called "History and Geography of Arabia, from the oldest time to the death of the Prophet Mohammed," he for the first time proved that

ARABIA HAD A CIVILIZATION

just as old as Assyria and Egypt. For this book Glaser received untold honors and was made Doctor Ad Honoris by the university of Greifswald, and also a member of many scientific societies. He proved also that the characters used in writing are not of Venetian origin, but have most likely been invented in Arabia at a much earlier time than has been supposed. He has also cleared the history of old Abyssinia and has found an inscription in Arabia of the time when the Abyssinians lived there. From this time Glaser followed the history of the Abyssinians up to the time they went to Africa, and has cleared and corrected their history in the dark continent. He, too, has proved that the Arabian is not the original language in the Hebrew, but was introduced there comparatively late. The Jews of Arabia and Abyssinia are of common origin and date from the third and fourth century after Christ. The doctor had just received a letter from Arabia in which he was informed that several Jews and Turks had been seen in a rebellion that broke out against the Turkish government. Dr. Glaser is now on his fourth trip to Africa, before the end of the year. He is a member of the German Society of Sciences and Arts in Prague.

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There are reported to be 30,000 Canadians who are drawing pensions from the United States government.

The Keeley Institute in Indiana has a child every five years of age who is a confirmed morphine eater.

An English socialist economist declares that old age is a more important element among the causes of pauperism than either thriftlessness or drink.

It is encouraging to know that the number of marriages in Boston during the past year show an excess of over three hundred over the figures of the preceding year.

Paris has increased in population about 7 per cent, during the last five years. In 1881 it had 2,300,945 inhabitants. Now it has 2,422,069.

Great Britain has more women workers than any other country in proportion to population; 12 per cent of the industrial classes are women.

Animals.

The musk antelope can send forth such a powerful odor of musk that even at the distance of 100 yards he can smother his enemy to death.

Cane is the only working cattle used in a certain part of the Ural districts, some large farms possessing a hundred each.

The boys of India spend his nights catching fireflies, with which he plasters his face. The boys of the Ural districts, simply attaches it to his neck by means of a piece of moist clay. On a dark night a boy's nose has the appearance of an electric light.

Many a huntsman through a long life has chased the fox with an enthusiastic ardor who would be surprised to know that in the very tip of his tail or brush is a little bunch of hair, from twenty to thirty in number, which gives forth to the despairing and almost vanquished beast the refreshing and stimulating odor of violet.

Canary birds are a good deal troubled by mosquitoes. The toes of the bird are amply provided with small veins, and as the membrane between the toes is extremely thin an obnoxious mosquito may pierce it with his proboscis and feed on the blood. The toes of a bird which has been brought to a bird fancier recently and he pronounced the trouble pecking from mouth to hite. He said the thing was not uncommon.

A granger hailing from Placer county brought to the San Francisco Chronicle office a curious fossil of nature in the shape of a live snake with two distinct heads. There is no malformation, the body and neck of the reptile being perfect and the heads being of equal size and development. Each head had two eyes, and the tongue when aroused darts forth its snakes from both mouths, simultaneously and with equal force. It has long legs, long tail, and a little over a foot long and belongs to a harmless variety.

About Eggs.

The consumption of eggs in Paris is something extraordinary. According to a municipal statement the city consumed last year no less than 23,000 tons, equal to 147 eggs per capita.

The artificial incubation of eggs originated in Egypt, where it is still carried on. According to a consular report no fewer than 75,000,000 eggs are hatched in this way every year on the banks of the Nile.

New England is coming forward with fabulous egg stories. The Newburyport (Mass.) News says: "A thorough-bred hen laid a few days ago at South Stockbridge, an egg with a shell that fairly glittered with tiny specks of gold." A second newspaper relates that a Portsmouth (N. H.) woman recently found a cockatrice, a creature which one of her hens had laid, and later on the same hen laid an egg with a ten cent piece in it."

Speed and Force.

A bullet from a Maunlicher rifle will go straight through four men standing close behind each other.

A line of steamships is about to enter into a contract to carry the mails between England and Canada in five days.

The highest velocity ever given to a cannon ball is estimated at 2,626 feet per second, being equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds.

The velocity of the earth at the equator, due to its rotation on its axis, is 1,000 miles per hour, or a mile in 3.6 seconds. Therefore, if a cannon ball were fired due west and could maintain its initial velocity, it would beat the sun in his apparent journey round the earth.

A large steamer engaged in the Australian and New Zealand trade recently completed a voyage that is remarkable from the fact that the vessel steamed at full speed for 12,059 nautical miles with

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